FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1836. [NO. 994.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

Hickory Spring

Formerly called Dixion's or Quaker Spring,

SITUATED in Chatham County, 18 miles South West of Pittsborough, well known for its medicinal virtues, is now in complete repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters, or boarders, his house is convenient and roomy, and in addition, he has built a house where families can occupy private rooms. The spring is situated in an elevated section of Country, which abounds with a variety of Fruits. The subscriber will use every exertion in his power to make the situation of those who may visit him comfortable, and his Table shall be well supplied with the best the country affords. Terms for board 15 dollars per month, $4 50 per week or 75 cents per day, children and servants half price. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to add any more, but will annex the following certificates. Professor Olmstead in his certificate says:

The Spring contains first a small portion of Iron, 2nd sulphate of lime, 3rd sulphate of magnesia in large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur nor muratic salts or alkaline carbonates. The spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphureted hydrogen, but does not when flush.

D. OLMSTEAD.

Living within eight miles of the Hickory Spring, and its curative properties believed to be efficacious in many complaints, I was induced to send a negro man to it, who had to me the appearance of being far advanced in consumption, evinced by pain in the breast, cough, and a profuse and of fensive expectoration; he had used the water but a short time, when he was enabled to return to his daily labour, and an aggravation of symptoms has been as successfully removed since by a second visit to the waters of the said Hickory Spring. I therefore certify that I have no idea, he would otherwise have recovered.

JOS. JOHN ALSTON.

Having visited the Hickory Spring owned and kept by Wm. Bowen as a watering place, in Chatham county N. Carolina, I certify that I feel willing to say that I deem its waters valuable for Invalids, or persons in low health, to visit. I can say my family have received very considerable advantage from the use of the water, being in a low state of health, and finding considerable relief by using the water.

WM. C. CAMPBELL.

There is a post office within two miles of the Spring and persons taking papers or receiving letters will be at no trouble in getting them, as the mail passes every Sunday morning, immediately by the Spring. The office is called Emmerson's Tan Yard.

WM. BOWEN.

June 9, 1836. 93-3wks.

NEGROES for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at the last Term, on the Petition of Jordan Johnson and others for sale of Slaves, the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the second day of July next, four NEGRO SLAVES, viz Mingo, a man, Betty, a woman, Anthony, a man, and Ann, a girl, late the property of Benjamin Johnson, dec'd, and sold for the purpose of effecting an equal distribution among the petitioners.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1836 93-3w

NEW GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SUMMER GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a large and handsome stock of the above articles, among which are,

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Invisible Green, Rifle Green, Adelaide, Daliah, and Steel Mixt CLOTHS.
Double Milled Blue, Black and Drab Cassimeres.
Linen Drillings, a variety.
Black and Olive Gro de Ta, a handsome article for Summer wear.
Superior Bombazine.
Black, Blue and Drab Angola Summer Cloth.
Silk Velvet and Silk Vesting, a variety of very superior quality.
Satin Stripe Quiltings, for Vests.

The above Goods were selected by himself, with great care, in New York, and having been bought for Cash, will be sold low.

The Subscriber continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

And assures those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in a neat and fashionable style.

ARCH'D GRAHAM.

May 25, 1836. 90-eow4t

Saw and Grist Mill to Rent.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent by the year, his well known Saw and Grist Mill, at the mouth of Cross Creek, Fayetteville. For terms, apply to
ARCH'D GRAHAM.

May 25, 1836 90-4w

CHEAP PAPER.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, vs. G. J. Streety. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.

[93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r vs William Dismukes. } Original Attachment.

Norflet D Boggan summoned as Garnishee

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Subscriber wishing to live a more retired life, offers for sale that valuable Property known as

WADDILL'S TAVERN,

Situated in the town of Wadesborough, N. C. on the North East corner of the Court House Square, containing four half acre lots, or one of the centre Squares in the plan of said town. The Tavern building is large and commodious, situated on the North West corner of the Square, (66 feet North of the Court House.) On the first floor is a dining room 46 by 18 feet, a passage, post office, bar room and parlour. The second story is divided into lodging rooms of convenient sizes with a fire place to each, and well ventilated. Under the house is a cellar with stone walls, 46 by 30 feet, divided into two apartments by a brick partition, one of which can be used as a cook house or a sleeping apartment for servants. On the premises a range of buildings 90 feet long, divided into lodging rooms for regular boarders and members of the bar. Also, Stables, Crib, Smoke house, Kitchen, two Wells of water, &c. &c.—all new. To a person who wishes to keep a House of Entertainment this Establishment offers as many inducements as any in the Western part of the State. Wadesborough is a healthy situation, and is located on the main road leading from Cheraw, S. C. to the counties of Montgomery, Davidson, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Burke, Buncombe, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, &c.; in fact, almost all the travelling from Cheraw to the Western part of North Carolina is through this place. It is also on the principal route from the Eastern part of North Carolina to the South Western States. The Western Line of Stages from Fayetteville to Lincolnton, and the Line from Cheraw to Salisbury pass four times each week. I will take Negroes in payment, or sell the Establishment on the most accommodating terms. Persons at a distance who wish to purchase will meet with prompt attention by addressing the Subscriber, postage unpaid.

T. WADDILL, Jr.

Wadesborough, N. C., June 1, 1836. 92 6w

☞ The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above six weeks, and forward the account to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been satisfactorily engaged for more than twelve months in attending to a Private

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House is well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

Her STABLES are well provided with Provender, and will always be attended by a first rate Ostler.

E. SMITH

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1836. 91 6w

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836 86tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 55tf

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85 tf

The Fayetteville Female Classical Seminary.

THE Trustees of this Institution announce with pleasure the arrival of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, whose valuable and well attested qualifications have been happily secured in carrying out the plan of Female education originally contemplated by the Board. On this lady the responsibilities of the School will exclusively devolve; while the recitations in the higher departments of study will, as hitherto, be conducted by Mr. Tripp. The organization of the School being now complete, the whole is confidently recommended by the Board as possessing claims for the limited extent of patronage embraced in the plan. Some ten or twelve additional pupils may find admission on application to Thomas C. Blake, Esq., Treasurer of the Board.

JARVIS B. BUXTON, *Chairman.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1836 90tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c &c.

Miscellaneous—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs. Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife. } *Ex parte Petition.* IN EQUITY. Trustees,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A. D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w.] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead langauges, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information.

June 6. 92 2mo.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

Rufus King, and his co-operation with the Republicans in sustaining the war.—The Standard of the 9th instant, published an article signed "Vindex," in which the allegation against Mr. Van Buren, that he was opposed to the last war, is met with "*unqualified denial.*" As conclusive evidence that he supported the war, the writer refers to the fact, that "he voted for Mr. King as Senator, and urged his Republican friends to do so, *because* Mr. King, in spite of his federal associates, *co-operated with the Republicans in sustaining the war.*" If Mr. Van Buren's acts and opinions on the subject of the war, are to be determined by the course pursued by Mr. King on the same occasion, we are perfectly willing to abide the issue. A recurrence to the history of the times, and the journals of the Senate, will be sufficient to convince the most incredulous, that he was opposed to the war, and voted against all the measures of the Administration; for furnishing the means of prosecuting the war, or even of defending the country, with but one single exception, he voted for the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1814, and so did every opposition man in the Senate, for it passed unanimously.

When the war was declared in 1812, Mr. King was not a member of the Senate, he took his seat on the 14th December, 1813, which was in the midst of the war, and continued in the Senate to its close—let us now examine his votes on the most important war measures. Unfortunately for Vindex and his political friends, the records of that day have not undergone the *expunging* process.

Dec 6th, 1813.—He voted against "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States."

March 11th, 1814.—He voted against "an act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814

March 19*th*, 1814.—He voted against "an act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars"

On all these occasions he *co operated with the federal party*—he voted with such men as *Daggett, Dana, Gore and Goldsborough*, opposing all the war measures, and presenting obstructions to the prosecution of the war. We might multiply instances and votes, but we deem those selected, sufficient to prove the fact that he was the very head and front of the federal party It is also within the recollection of all, that Mr. Adams's appointment of Rufus King as minister to England, drew down upon his administration, the execrations of all the republican presses and politicians of the country, for the single reason of his being at the head of the federal party.

PUBLIC LANDS.

"I never looked for better at his hands,
After he once fell in with such company."

We have published to-day at length, the Report and Resolutions of the committee in the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session of 1821, to whom was referred the Reports and Resolutions of the Legislatures of N Hampshire and Maryland, and the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, relative to the appropriation of the public lands. Oh what truths sleeping records will sometimes bring up against those whose tortuous, meandering course has been shapen to deception!—This Report and these Resolutions, which declare that each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the Public Lands, as the common property of the Union, introduced into the House of Commons, were sent to the Senate for their concurrence, where they were unanimously adopted, and Gov. R. D. Spaight, a member of that Senate. But now, attached to that party who regard the spoils as the property of the victors—all high places as the sceptred offices of descent from sire to son, from patron to client—whose chiefest virtue is a blind, implicit obedience to the command of him who rules the destinies of their party, we find him opposed to the distribution of the Public Lands or the proceeds of their sale. Whence this change of opinion as to the wants of North Carolina? Is she wealthier, more able to erect free schools, construct works of internal improvement, and subscribe for stocks, than she was at that day? These queries may be answered by the statement of the fact, that our commissioner near the court of Kinderhook is now on a mission to effect for North Carolina a loan of three hundred thousand dollars, not a third of the portion of the surplus revenue declared to be due the State, if it be correct that each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the Public Lands as the common property of the Union. And this forsooth, calls he a love of his country's good, that once thinking North Carolina entitled to her distributive share of the immense Treasury of the United States, he is now changed in opinion; for that they in the White House at Washington think differently, and wish to use this same money for their own purposes.

But how can Gov. Spaight justify himself to the people of North Carolina in withholding a writ of election from the Ashville District, and thereby preventing a full and fair expression of the opinion of the State, through their Representatives upon this important subject? It is a time when the State needs her whole strength in the councils of the nation, and upon no subject more than upon this. But our Governor has taken his privy orders, "and mark how well the sequel hangs together." If he issue a writ of election to our unrepresented District, then must the vote of the State go for this distribution, now of late so odious a measure to him, to all who "*know their master's crib.*"—*Raleigh Star.*

THE ACQUITTAL.

Affecting Scene.—On Tuesday night, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the city of New York, one of the most affecting scenes was presented to the crowded and anxious audience that ever occurred in a court of justice in this, or probably any other city. The case of Robinson had been given to the jury under the charge of the judge, and they had retired. The audience were discussing the merits of the case, scarcely dreaming that they would render a verdict within an hour, when the cry "Clear the way for the jury!" hushed the immense crowd, and a death-like stillness prevailed throughout the place. Robinson was replaced at the bar, looking pale, but there was evidently a light in his eye that indicated how keenly and how plainly he felt what must be the verdict of a jury, who in eight minutes had decided a case of life and death. The names of the jurors were called over amid the most awful and solemn silence, and the Clerk said, "Prisoner, look upon the jurors," "Jurors, look upon the Prisoner." As these words were pronounced, all who were inside the bar viewed with eager eyes the countenance of the unfortunate young man. Not a muscle stirred, not a sigh escaped him, which would indicate to any his feelings. Robinson stood firm and erect, and to all outward appearance as cool, as calm, and collected as he was even before this murder was committed.

The Clerk pronounced the awful words, the answer to which was life or death to the prisoner; the answer to which would carry to his parents and his friends the welcome news of his acquittal, or the deathly information of his conviction, scarce a breath was heard—one could almost hear the heart of his neighbor beat aloud. "NOT GUILTY," said the Foreman, in a clear sonorous voice, that ran through the hall; and as he spoke, Robinson, bursting into heartfelt tears, fell on the bosom of his weeping father, and there sobbed out his feelings The cheerings and huzzas were tremendous: in vain the court essayed to stop them, they might as well have tried to choke the current of a river with sand, as to put a stop to the hearty outbursts of honest acclamation that rung again and again through the hall.

Mr. Hoxie was in tears; the kind, the noble, the eloquent Mr. Hoffman could not restrain his tears; Price, the hard-featured, imperturbable Price, did not attempt to stop his, and the whole court room presented a scene such as may never occur again.

The clerk formally discharged Robinson, and he retired to one corner of the room, hanging on the arm of Mr Hoxie, receiving, as he passed, the hearty congratulations of his happy friends. The court room was then cleared, and the jury discharged from all further duties this term Robinson went with his father and uncle to Mr. Hoxie's, where he might pour into their ears, and theirs alone, the feelings of his heart, and his deep and lasting gratitude to the jury who had not sacrificed an innocent victim on the altar of an abandoned woman.—*Herald.*

GENERAL SAMUEL HOUSTON.

The following sketch of the life of General Houston is from the Washington correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The first time that I ever saw Houston, was, I think, in the year 1820. As I was standing at the corner of College street, Nashville, Tennessee, with a friend, a fine looking man dashed by us and I was induced to inquire his name.

That, Sir, said my friend, is Maj. Houston, a young man of great promise—who is rapidly rising in public favor. He is brave, has fought gallantly with General Jackson, and in the lapse of a few years will be Governor of Tennessee.

I learned that Major Houston was originally a carpenter, but soon quitted the profession, and commenced the study of law, politics and arms. To the latter science he was most enthusiastically devoted; but as war was now at an end, he confined himself to politics and law. Soon after he was elected to Congress; as a member of the House of Representatives, he held a commanding position. His popularity was steady and rapid in the increase, and the year 1825 found him Governor of the State of Tennessee. In the wars of 1816—'17, with the Seminoles and Creeks, he distinguished himself as a gallant soldier; and at the celebrated battle of the Horse Shoe, he was badly wounded in the arm, which disabled him. In 1826, having, in debate, animadverted with severity on the removal of Mr. Curry from the Post Office at Nashville, and the appointment of Mr. J. P. Irwin, a near relative of Mr. Clay, he was challenged by that gentleman to mortal combat. The parties met in Kentucky—Irwin was shot and badly wounded; and though no exceptions were taken to the mode in which Houston conducted himself on the occasion, an indictment was obtained against him, for political effect, as he alleged, as he was at that time a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

On the 20th of February, 1828, whilst holding the office of Chief Magistrate of Tennessee, he challenged Chapman Johnson, of Virginia, to the field, and the invitation was declined. At the Virginia Convention of that year, Mr. Johnson reported an address to the people of Virginia, recommending the election of Mr. Clay, and in that address, those who had participated in the battle of the Horse Shoe, as Gov. Houston understood it, were treated with great severity. As one of the actors in that battle, Gov. Houston demanded redress from Mr. Johnson; in reply to which that gentleman replied that the address was the production of a Convention of two hundred, and he could not consider himself personally responsible for the acts of that body.

On the 10th day of April, 1828, Governor Houston formally resigned the office of Governor of Tennessee, and abjured the State. Assuming the garb of an Indian, he departed for the remote scenes of Arkansas, and resolved to spend his days in perpetual exile. His letter of resignation to Mr Speaker Call, is one of the most beautiful productions of the kind now in existence. At the time he resigned the robes of office, he had but just been married to a beautiful woman, one of the most respectable ladies of Tennessee. They had not been married but a few days, or weeks at least, before the lady repudiated her allegiance to her lord, and claimed the protection of her parents. The causes that led to the separation have never been unravelled to the world, and in all probability will perish with the wife and husband.—Popular clamor and suspicion were warmly excited against Houston, and to avoid public opinion, as he himself said, he became an exile in Arkansas. Many allege that he was compelled, such was the excitement against him, to abandon Tennessee. After having spent a year or two in Arkansas, he became engaged in some army contracts, which once more introduced him to the walks of civilized life. In consequence of the contracts, he was charged with fraud and peculation by Mr. William Stansberry, a member of Congress from Ohio. As soon as they reached the ears of Houston, he made his appearance in Washington, and taking the law into his own hands, flogged Stansbery in Pennsylvania Avenue. For this breach of "the privilege," he was arrested, and reprimanded at the Bar of the House, and another shade of darkness was added to his character. Although few could justify the course of Houston, fewer pitied poor Stansberry. He had most justly merited all he received; but for all this, from the moment of the outrage until the commencement of the Texian war, Houston was looked upon by the American people, as a base, a lost man. In 1833 he commenced the practice of the law in Natchez; but soon abandoned that place for Texas. It is most probable that he had in view the conquest of that country, the moment he entered it. The rest need not to be told.

General Houston is now about forty-two years of age. He is a man of impetuous temperament, but always firm and ardent and sincere in his friendships. His conduct towards his young bride cannot be defended by any honorable man.

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The Pittsburg *Christian Herald*, of the 3d inst. for which we are indebted to the politeness of the Editor of the *Charleston Observer*, says: "The proceedings of the General Assembly thus far, have been of deep and absorbing interest. The most prominent cases before them, are the trial of Mr. Barnes, the question of Slavery and the State of the Church. The latter (last) question is understood to imply a division of the Church, at least into two branches." From the same paper, we make the following extract:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 1.—An Incident occurred at the opening of the business of the Assembly this morning which excited some attention and interest, not only among the members, but also amongst the spectators.

It is generally known that the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, editor of the New York Evangelist, has withdrawn from the Presbyterian church, and with some others has formed an Association on Congregational principles. He is now in attendance on the General Assembly reporting the proceedings for his paper, and has in his last number the following remark, and in the following form:—

"The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in the year of our Lord, 1836, is a Slave Holder!!!"

Mr. Pratt, of Georgia, rose, and after reading this paragraph, moved, that on account of the insult offered to the Moderator and the Assembly, Mr. Leavitt be requested to change his position and withdraw his seat without the limits of the Assembly.

The motion was seconded.

The Moderator rose and requested that the brother, with the leave of the second, would withdraw the motion, observing that the Evangelist had for once told the truth, if it never should again: and in the spirit of Cowper, added that he never had been insulted, and did not expect he ever would—that a gentleman and a christian would not, and one of a contrary character could not do it, and he hoped the Assembly would view it in the same light.

Mr P. refused to withdraw

Mr. Kingsbury observed, that last night he had heard Mr. Leavitt speak with the greatest respect of the moderator, as the best and most impartial officer that had occupied that chair for five years. Another gentleman confirmed the assertions of Mr. K., having heard the same or similar remarks by Mr L

Dr. McElroy observed that he thought it not proper to permit one who was there merely by the courtesy of the house, to insult, as was obviously intended, the Moderator, and of course the Assembly, for the choice they had made. As to the respectful notice of the Moderator that had been stated, of what avail are private compliments in opposition to a public attack that is to go through the length and breadth of the land

After some remarks from Mr Frost, and some others, an indefinite postponement of the motion was moved and carried.

Excitement in Marion county, Missouri.—Great excitement prevails in Marion county, Missouri, from the criminal and daring efforts of Abolition fanatics, leading to the death of a citizen. A letter of the 24th ult. from Marion city, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, states the following particulars. One Wm. Muldrow, an Abolitionist had brought out a young man with him from the East to officiate as Secretary, and who had publicly expressed Abolition sentiments, and had also been actively engaged in circulating Abolition papers. The consequence was that a mob of 90 to 100, took the fellow to tar and feather him, but after consultation, in view of his youth, let him escape; they went however, to the College, and seized a box of Abolition tracts and set fire to them. On Sunday, Dr. Nelson preached at the Camp Ground, seven miles from Palmyra; and after the sermon, Muldrow rose with a paper in one hand and an open knife in the other, and commenced reading a paper, requesting subscriptions from those in favor of abolishing slavery. Dr. Bosely pronounced him a scoundrel; Muldrow persisted; Dr. B. struck him with a cane, the sheath of which came off, and some one took the sword from him. Muldrow plunged his knife into Dr. B.'s side, whether before or after the latter drew a pistol, is doubtful. Dr. B. it is thought may recover. Great confusion ensued and Muldrow made his escape, and the Sheriff went in quest of him. Muldrow was afterwards given up by his friends for trial, which was to take place the day after; but it was thought that he would be Lynched. Dr. Nelson endeavored to escape, but was taken at Quincy.

Some of the young men at the College, soon after, sent a threat to Palmyra, that they would persist in expressing Abolition sentiments, and in an instant 42 men left for College on horseback, with what result was not known.

In one of the lectures recently delivered before the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, a physician stated that, from the year 1807 until the year 1835, inclusive, there had been in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, *thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two deaths from Consumption!!!* The announcement of this extent of mortality from this one disease alone, produced quite a sensation among the audience.

Glorious Whig Triumph at Rochester, N. York. The Charter Election for the city of Rochester, which occurred on Monday, resulted in a triumph for the Whig cause, our friends having carried their Tickets in three of the five Wards Party lines were strictly drawn between Harrison and Van Buren, and each side did its utmost. At the last Rochester city Election, the Jacksonians carried every Ward.

The Editor of the Eastern Democrat puts a dozen saucy questions to us, and concludes with calling us "*a brandy barrel.*" If he has that opinion of us, no wonder he is so fond of *pumping* us.—*Prentice.*

"*Ignorance is Bliss.*"—Mr. J. Bliss, of the Pa. Courier, thinks that "Gen. Harrison will not get the vote of a single State in the Union.

Niagara Falls for sale.—Mr. Rathburn and the other proprietors of the village of Niagara Falls, offer for sale, in the Black Rock Advocate, this valuable property, with its admirable water facilities. The water and manufacturing facilities of this tremendous torrent of all the contents of the great lakes, falling down a precipice of 150 feet, are no doubt immense.

THE CREEK WAR.

CREEK WAR INCIDENTS.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, June 8th.

A party of Indians attacked the plantation of a Mr. Edwards about 15 miles from Columbus; Mr. E. was ploughing in his field and was shot down while thus engaged—after shooting him, the inhuman wretches went to his body, and mangled it in a most shocking manner, scalping him and literally cutting him to pieces. It was truly fortunate that this gentleman's family had, a short time previous, removed to another part of the country. From 40 to 50 Indians visted the plantation of Gen. Watson, distant about 10 miles from Columbus, and killed a negro woman, *shooting her twice*, and carrying off with them *three* other negroes. Gen. W. and son made a narrow escape; they were on their way to the plantation, and had arrived within a few miles of the house, when they were met by several of the negroes who were running from the Indians; their master immediately turned back to save himself and son from the Tomahawk.

THURSDAY, June 9th.

In the afternoon, about 4 o'clock a body of Indians 200 strong, crossed the Chattahoochee at Dr. Sheppard's, about 25 miles below this place; shortly after landing on the Georgia side, they encountered two companies of volunteers, one from the county of Gwinnett, commanded by Captain Germany, only forty strong; the other containing about the same number from Stewart county, and commanded by Capt. Jernigan, making in all eighty white men, and, as near as could be ascertained, 200 Indians. A battle ensued, and was fought in good earnest; the Gwinnett troops first engaging the Indians alone. This little squad of forty men, unaccustomed to fighting, and taken altogether by surprise, stood up to their savage and desperate foe for a full hour, and sustained themselves with admirable spirit, until completely routed by the superior force of the enemy, when they made good their retreat with the loss of five men, and the captain wounded. The Stewart company then took a hand in the fight, and after a short engagement, were also overpowered, and compelled to retire from the contest, having lost several of *their* number; the whole number of white men missing after this affair was from 10 to 12. We have not room for the particulars of this battle, but understand that an account in detail will be furnished for the papers on Friday next. Is was a most splendid achievement.

The substance of the above statement we gathered from Dr. Pope, who came *express* on Friday morning to report the intelligence to Head Quarters. When the whites had retreated, the Indians proceeded to the plantation of Dr. Sheppard, set fire to and destroyed his dwelling and out-houses, and perpetrated much other mischief. The boldness and audacity of the Indians is truly astonishing. They cannot be ignorant of the amount of troops on the Chattahoochee at this moment, which is not less than 3000 men, about 600 of that number being stationed on the east bank of the river from Columbus to Roanoke; and yet they have the presumption to cross into Georgia and commit their depredations! Their whole movement is managed with so much adroitness and skill, and their march through the swamps and bushes is so velvet-footed, that the mischief which they design is all perpetrated ere our men can "draw a head upon them," but their day of grace is well nigh spent.

FRIDAY, June 10.

Capt. Page, of the U. S. Army, despatched a friendly Indian from Fort Mitchell, some eight days since, to the camp of Ne-ah Mic-co, the head chief, with a view to ascertain the private feeling of this old chief in relation to the present war.—The Indian returned this morning. During his stay at the chief's camp, the Indians were assembled by Ne-ah Mic-co, who gave them a "war talk." He told them to prepare for war—to make ready to take the field, and he would head them in person. At the conclusion of this speech, he "broke the stick" in presence of all his warriors, and declared positive and unremitting hostility.—It is an ancient and peculiar custom of the Indians, that when they assemble in council, if it be a *time of peace*, for the head chief to appear with a *white stick* in his hand; but if the times breathe *war*, and when hostilities are proclaimed, then the RED STICK is substituted for the WHITE. On the occasion to which we have adverted, Ne-ah Mic-co "broke the *white* stick," the war-whoop reverberated through the wilderness, and the chief and his warriors are now seen in battle array. At this talk, there were present about 800 warriors, and a reinforcement was daily expected. This body of Indians had for several days been in waiting, both on the old and new road, with a view to intercept the troops on their return from Tuskegee, who formed the escort of Gen. Jessup.

The camp of Ne-ah Math-lee is separate from that of Ne-ah Mic-co, and distant about eight miles, being located on the waters of the Hutchachabee. Capt. Page instructed his runner to ascertain, if possible, the force of Ne-ah Math-lee; but he could not gain any definite information regarding that chief, his forces, or his movements. This old warrior, it will be recollected, is the same who headed the Seminoles in the war which was waged against them by Gen. Jackson—and the history of that campaign has fully recorded the art, the stratagem, and the intrigue, of this vindictive and bloody old savage.

MONDAY, June 13.

The Steamboat Metamora returned from her expedition down the river, this morning. She was fired upon briskly from both sides of the river as she went down, by the same party of Indians, as was supposed, that had been at Gen. Watson's plantation. The troops were so unfortunate as to be disappointed in a fight. They landed near Dr. Sheppard's the day after the engagement between the Gwinnett and Stewart troops and the Indians, and visited the field of battle. They found the dead bodies of eight white men, four from each company. A few more were missing from the ranks, but it is presumed they have reached some place of safety ere this. Capt. Germany of the Gwinnett Volunteers is on board the Metamora, wounded in the thigh—a flesh wound merely. Two privates are also on board, who were wounded in the same engagement. The dead bodies of the white men are said to have been dreadfully mangled.

A company of U. S. Troops, 53 in number, under the command of Capt Munroe, arrived this morning, and will march direct to Fort Mitchell; six additional companies, it is said, will come in to-morrow.

The escort which accompanied General Jessup to Tuskegee has returned in safety.—They discovered numbers of Indians on their route, and for six or eight miles rode with their guns cocked, ready to receive the savages a "warm reception." It was believed several times, that an attack would be made. Gen. Jessup was cool and firm, spoke in confident language to the troops, and cheering as they watched the breeze of battle with all the seemed to catch the breath.—*Columbus Herald.* ardor of his youth.

AUGUSTA, June 13.

An extract from a letter dated Columbus June 11, says, there has not yet been any movement of consequence on the part of the hostile Indians, but they seem to be very daring and determined on fighting. They crossed over about 5 miles this side of Roanoke, yesterday, to the number of 2 or 300, and attacked two companies, one of horse, and one of foot, amounting to about 125 men, and put them to flight. The whites were completely beaten, and lost at least 7 or 8 men, and how many more is not yet known. It is said the Columbus Guards and Riflemen, who were at Fort Twiggs, repaired immediately to the spot, by the steam boat going down. I have not yet heard whether they met with the Indians. The day previous a party of 20 or 30 crossed and went to the plantation of Gen. Watson, and drove off his negroes, killed and wounded 4, and carried off 3, ransacked the place and pushed back. The Indians afterwards fired at the steamer Metamora, which passed by, with about 200 troops on board, and then fled.

About 700 men had been previously detached to guard the Georgia Frontier on the Chattahoochee, and to prevent the Indians from escaping to Florida.

MOBILE, June 8.

The twenty-one hostile Indians, *taken prisoners of war*, and lodged in the jail of Montgomery, have escaped from prison, at the Head Quarters of the Governor, and under his nose.

From gentlemen arrived last evening, who left Columbus on the 14th instant, we learn that nothing new had been received there from the seat of war. It was said that the troops would take up the line of march for the Creek nation about the beginning of next week.

A postscript of a letter dated Augusta, the 16th inst. to a mercantile house in this city, says—"Accounts have been received to-day, that a body of about 2000 Indians had crossed the Chattahoochee, and escaped into Florida, committing great depredations."—*Charleston Courier.*

A gentleman of our acquaintance, and one in whom entire confidence may be placed, arrived in our city yesterday evening, from Hawkinsville, which place he left on Tuesday last. He states that on the evening before he left, an express arrived at that place from Gen. Irwin, to General Wilcox, stating that a body of about 2000 Indians had crossed the Chattahoochee, near Roanoke, had killed some of the inhabitants of Stewart County, and were making their way, as it was supposed, for Florida, in the direction of Lowndes, Lee, and Baker Counties, Geo. A gentleman who came in company with our informant, took a copy of the express; but we have not been able to see him. The intelligence had been sent to Gov. Call of Florida.

Augusta Sentinel.

Several companies of United States troops passed through this city, about 10 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, on their way to Fort Mitchell.—*Ib.*

Our accounts from the Cherokees are more favorable. The reports of hostile movements in that quarter, are contradicted.—*Ib.*

Columbus, June 16.

Knowing that our readers are anxious to be informed at what time the army will probably take up the line of march, we have endeavored to ascertain, but have been unable to learn. In a few days, however, it is thought every thing will be in readiness; until then, we can only interest our friends with a relation of such matters, as have transpired, and which seem to be of importance in the present difficulty. Nothing is now wanting but arms and provisions. These are on the way and hourly expected. A few more days, and as fine an army as Georgia, or any other State, ever sent into the field, will march in quest of the foe.

One of the most serious and desperate engagements that has happened since the commencement of the present war, took place about three miles above Fort Jones, on Thursday last. About forty of the Gwinnett cavalry, under Capt. Garmony, were stationed at the house of Mr. Shepherd, the balance of the company having been detailed for some other service. Capt. G. in the forenoon of that day, had promised Col. Jernigan, who was then out on a scouting party, to assist him, in case he was attacked. At three o'clock in the evening firing was heard at a short distance, which was supposed to be an engagement between the afore mentioned scouting party and the Indians. Capt. Garmony immediately set off on foot with his forty men, who after proceeding about half a mile, discovered several Indians, who retreated towards a branch to their main body, consisting of about 250. The whites advanced and attacked them, when a battle of more than two hours duration ensued. It was evident from the movements of the enemy, that their object was to out flank and surround the command of Captain Garmony, who ordered a retreat back to the house. The Indians pressed upon his men, keeping up a constant fire, which was returned with the desperate courage of those who were determined to sell their lives as dear as possible. Nothing could have exceeded the bravery of this little band, who though compelled to retreat, disputed every inch of ground, and sent many a pawnee savage to his last account. Captain G. whose name will be remembered for his intrepid and dauntless conduct, slew three of his merciless assailants, after he had retreated to the house—one of them after he himself had been shot down. His men too, no less brave than himself, kept up a constant fire upon their pursuers, until the arrival of a reinforcement of about twenty men from Fort Jones, who charged the Indians and relieved for the time the exhausted troops that had fought the first hard battle. This reinforcement being however too small to contend with the overwhelming force of the enemy, were compelled to retreat, after fighting ten to one, for almost half an hour. In these engagements some 25 or 30 Indians are said to have been killed. Those who have since visited the battle ground, suppose from the sign that was left, that the number slain was much greater.

Whatever rumor may say of this fight, there can be no question of one thing, that every man engaged in it did his duty, and fought with a courage rarely equalled and never surpassed by inexperienced soldiers. Gwinnett and Stewart counties have a right to be proud of their sons, who in the hour of trial, have nobly done and nobly died. J. V. Tate, James H. Holland, Wm. Simms, Jas. M Allen, Robert T. Holland, James C. Martin, Henry W. Peden, and Isaac Lacy, of the Gwinnett Cavalry were killed, and Capt. Garmony, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Stepp were wounded. Of the reinforcement from Fort Jones, Robert Billups, David Delk, Esq., Mr. Irwin and Mr. Hunter, were killed.—*Enquirer.*

Lafayette, Chambers Co. Ala. June 7th.

You have no doubt before this heard of the escape of the prisoners, consisting of 15 or 20 Indians and two white men, from Montgomery Jail, one day last week. On Sunday last some friendly Indians gave information to Col. Morgan (of this county) of a party (supposed to be the same which had escaped,) who had taken refuge in a house about 5 miles this side of Tallahassee. Col. Morgan with two or three others, together with some friendly Indians, immediately went in pursuit of them. When he arrived there they had all fled, except 3 or perhaps 4. These had guns with them, which they thrust through the cracks of the house and shot two men, one a friendly Indian, and the other a white man from Tallahassee, by the name of Roberts or Robertson. Col. Morgan had his horse shot under him. Fire was then set to the house, when one Indian, in endeavouring to make his escape was shot. The others were burnt up in the house.

Broad is now undergoing an examination, and no doubt but he will be committed.

S. J. McMORRIS.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

We received the St. Augustine *Herald* of Saturday last, brought by the Schooner *Samuel S. Mills*, Capt. Southwick, arrived here yesterday forenoon.

General Clinch, recently appointed to the command of the Army in Florida, was daily expected to arrive in St. Augustine.

A Company of Mounted Volunteers had arrived at St. Augustine under the command of Capt. Curry. They were mustered into the service for six months. They will be engaged in scouring the country about the vicinity of Mandarin.

Extract of a letter, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 11.

"News came in last night that Major Heileman had defeated a body of about 150 Indians, near Micanopy. The Indians commenced firing on him about 800 yards distance. He sallied out of his entrenchments in three divisions of 25 men each, the right and left divisions passing to the right and left of the Indians, while Major H was in the centre, playing upon them with his field piece—they fought one hour and a half and Major H. had four men wounded, but none killed—the Indians had a great many killed—Major H. could not say how many when the express left. General Eustis has ordered all the force from here to assist in following up the Indians. This shows what men may do when worked up to fighting point."

A postscript to the same letter, dated the 12th, adds: "Col Humphries informs me that another express arrived last night from Fort Drane, stating that the company of Dragoons at Oaklands, (McIntosh's place) had abandoned the Fort, the Indians having burnt the Sugar Works. About 70 hhds. of sugar had been previously secured in the Fort, and in some corn-houses outside. The Dragoons had gone to Fort Drane, and the probability is that by this time the Fort and sugar will have been destroyed."

FROM THE ST. AUGUSTINE HERALD.

ATTACK UPON MICANOPY BY THE INDIANS.

An Express arrived in town last night, from Micanopy, with the intelligence that that place had been attacked on the 8th inst. by 150 to 200 Indians. The attack took place at noon. Major Heilman, who had just arrived there a few hours previous, with a part of two Companies, had sent an express to Oakland, that he had seen a large number of Indians on the road advancing on towards Micanopy. Soon after they came up, and commenced firing at the Fort a long distance off. Major Heilman, with a part of Capt. Landrum's and Capt. Drane's Companies, with a piece of artillery, and a few dragoons, amounting in all to about 75 men, sailed out, and attacked them in front with the Artillery, and on both flanks, with the other troops, and succeeded in beating them off, after an action of an hour and a half. The loss on our side, five wounded; among the latter one officer (Lieut. Lee.) The Indians succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded so that they could not be ascertained. The above are all the particulars we have been able to procure. An express is hourly expected from Micanopy, which will bring some farther information from that quarter. The post at Oakland has been ordered to be abandoned immediately.

Capt. Dimmick's and Lieut. Irwin's Companies have been ordered to Fort Drane, from this post. The former started at 3 o'clock. The latter has been engaged in scouring the country between this and Picolata during the past week, and will join Capt. Dimick, at Picolata, and both proceed on to Fort Drane immediately.

MAJ. READ AND GEN. SCOTT.

Maj. Read, in reply to an article in the St. Augustine Herald of the 19th ult. evidently written by Gen. Scott himself, or under his supervision, and with his approbation, desires us to assure the public, "that at the proper time, he will prove most conclusively—that in the performance of "the duties assigned him "under his letter of instruction" to examine and survey the entrance "of the mouth of the Withlacoochee river, he did *more* than was required of him. Major R. believes that this fact was known to Gen. Scott at the time the article referred to was submitted for publication; his, Maj. R's report of the expedition having been forwarded, as ordered, immediately after Major Read reached this place."

We learn, from a source which we think entitled to credit, that Gen. Clinch has been ordered to take command of all the Florida forces. This is a good move; there can be no doubt that Clinch was the best General in the field, during the late campaign, and had he been supplied with troops when he asked for them, the war would long since have terminated.—*Charleston Mercury.*

General Eustis and Lady, arrived in this city yesterday, in the steamer *Santee*, Capt. Freeland, from St. Augustine via Savannah.

Charleston Mercury.

Costly Ammunition.—Gov. Call, of Florida, in a despatch communicating officially the relief of the party in the Block House, states, that they had been fired upon incessantly by the Indians; that the logs of the Block House were full of balls, some of lead, some of pewter, and some of *silver*—of the latter he had obtained one, cut out from the logs, but is at a loss whether to consider the use of such a bullet as evidence of short supply of ammunition, or a superstitious belief in the efficacy of silver balls. The latter notion belongs rather to the forests of Germany, than to the morasses of Florida.

A duel was fought in Florida lately, between George Ward, Esq. (brother of William Ward, who was shot by Col. Parish,) and Col. Allston, (brother-in-law of Parish.) The parties met near Tallahassee, with four pistols each, to stand at 50 paces, with the privilege of advancing. Ward (who is said to be an excellent shot,) fired his first pistol without advancing, and his ball passed close to Allston's ear. Allston's first and second shots were without effect. Ward's second shot struck his adversary a little above the hip and would have passed through him, but for a roll of silk handkerchiefs which Allston used for his pistols—the ball passed through three folds of these handkerchiefs, but was so far spent as to bruise the side only without penetrating. Allston's third pistol flashed; and Ward's third ball also passed close to Allston's head. Allston's fourth shot, fired at a distance of 25 paces, struck Ward in the right shoulder, and passing across, lodged near the skin of the left—this shot staggered him, and he was near falling, but recovered (though not sufficiently to advance any farther,) and fired his fourth pistol, which inflicted a severe wound on Allston. Neither of the gentlemen were considered as dangerously wounded, and both were doing well.

We give the above minute particulars of the affair, in consequence of one of the parties having numerous relatives and friends in this quarter, who, we know, deeply sympathised with him in his recent family bereavements.

Fredericksburg (Vir.) Herald.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.

The reports from Texas had been confirmed by direct arrivals yesterday, which state that the remnant of the Mexican army under the command of General Felisola had crossed the Colorado river; and were near Rio Grande, having taken a circuitous route to avoid the depredations of the Camanchee Indians. We have however not heard any thing definite concerning the rumored surrender of the division under Colonel Wolf; and may still be permitted to doubt it: for Wolf had been an officer under Napoleon, and is not likely to surrender in the manner rumored.

It is also stated that the volunteers from this place under Gen. Green had arrived at Galveston, to the number of 500; and that the New York schooners were met South of Louisiana, with nearly a like amount of volunteers for the conquering army; so that it may safely be said that the citizens of the United States despoiled a friendly nation of one of her finest provinces, as there were really not more than 50 Texians in the battle of San Jacinto, under Houston; and that most of the Texian army consists of volunteers from the U. States. But the spirit of liberty and speculation is not easily checked or restrained. Texas must therefore be independent of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—*Texas*—Mr. Groce, a citizen of this interesting country, brings further news from the belligerents. The Texian army, 1800 strong, under the command of Brigadier General Rusk, was on the east side of the Colorado river on the 18th of May, preparing to cross and follow the Mexican invaders on their retreat, and prevent them from taking off any property. The Mexican army under Filasola, above 3000, were on the west side of the Colorado, in the most deplorable condition, having 1000 sick and wounded and the balance in a state of starvation. By this gentleman's account, it also appears that General Filasola sent a request to General Rusk, begging to be permitted to keep the 300 or 400 beeves, (then in possession of the Mexicans) and stating that, if allowed to do so, he would not only pay for them, but consider the granting of his application as a debt of gratitude. General Rusk (with the humanity that ever characterises the brave, and which is so little known in the Mexican army) consented to the request. The Mexican army had taken the lower route, by the way of Copano and Matamoras, to avoid the Indians, who they feared would interrupt them on the other track. The Mexicans appeared to wish themselves at home again, never more to meddle with the brave Texians.

From Mexico.—Brig *Bonita* arrived at New Orleans from Tampico on the 29th May. She left Tampico on the 18th. Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 10th, were received at the latter place. The defeat and capture of Santa Anna were known, and produced an extraordinary impression and excitement among the Mexicans of all parties. The government had taken every measure for the maintenance of tranquility, which, up to the latest dates, was undisturbed.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Courier, dated

"WASHINGTON, June 7.

"We have received information to-day, that Mr. Carson, the Secretary of State of Texas, and who was for some years a representative in Congress, from the State of North Carolina, is on his way to this city. It is reasonable to suppose that he is entrusted with the important business of endeavoring to obtain from our Government a recognition of the independence of Texas. He will, it is said, be prepared with letters, to shew that the Government is established, and that there is no danger of its being shaken hereafter by any power which the Mexicans can bring against it. There will, in that case, be little or no difficulty in obtaining from the United States a recognition of Independence.

JACKSON, (TENN.) June 3.

Hon. Sam'l. P. Carson.—This gentleman, who now holds the distinguished station of Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, reached our town on the 23d ult. on his way to Washington City, charged with business involving the interests of the Republic. A committee of citizens waited upon him at his lodgings at the residence of Maj. A. L. Martin, to ask his acceptance of a public dinner, which he declined.

Truth Teller.

A very fine company of volunteers, consisting of upwards of one hundred active young men, chiefly residents of this city, under the command of Captain E. B. Robinson, formerly of Virginia, embarked in the steamer Columbia, on Monday last, for Norfolk, on their way to the scene of Indian hostilities in the South. These young men, of whom a considerable portion came from Virginia for the express purpose of joining the corps, formed themselves into a military company, elected their officers, tendered their services to the President for the Indian war, were accepted, armed, mustered into service, and have promptly set out on their patriotic errand. The spirit which prompted the generous offer is a sufficient pledge that it will be gallantly sustained. May their success be as brilliant as their conduct is honorable to them.—*Nat. Int.*

Major General Macomb ("*Pontiac,*") is now at the Seat of Government. The General in his Indian Tragedy has evinced his knowledge of Indian warfare; we wonder why he does not supercede Scott in the command, and show us that he can *fight* an Indian to death as well as *write him to death.*

Cincinnati Eve. Post.

FROM THE RUTHERFORDTON GAZETTE.

CHEROKEE INDIANS IN N. CAROLINA.

Considerable excitement and alarm has been produced in the counties of Haywood and Macon, in this State, by the movements of this Nation of Indians, since the ratification of the late treaty by the Senate. However favorable the provisions of that treaty may be to the Cherokees, it is certain that a large portion of the Nation were, and still are opposed to its adoption. From a conversation we had with a very intelligent Cherokee, immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, we learned that it was concluded during the absence of the regular delegation, consisting of the principal Chiefs and most influential men of the Nation; and that immediately thereafter, another delegation, (one of whom our informant,) was despatched to Washington to remonstrate against its adoption, and to show that neither a majority of the regular Chiefs of the Nation, nor of the people of the Nation, had agreed to its provisions. Our informant insisted that most of the persons who assented to the treaty, were either emigrants already beyond the Arkansas, or who were desirous of emigrating, and willing to sacrifice the interests of the Nation to carry that desire into effect most advantageously. He represented the Ross party, which it is undertood is the most powerful, as wholly opposed to the treaty, and as much exasperated in consequence of what they consider the fraud used to get it approved of, by any part of the Nation. The RIDGE Party is in favor of the treaty and emigration—the ROSS party opposed to both.

We do not mention these facts, to censure the conduct of the commissioners on the part of the U. States, who concluded the treaty. We are not sufficiently informed to express an opinion as to the fairness with which it was conducted. We only wish to show the light in which their proceedings, and the proceedings of the Ridge party, are viewed by the Ross party; and the danger—if there is any—of our having an Indian war in North Carolina.

A gentleman in whose statements entire confidence may be placed, and who, we hope, will keep us regularly informed of the state of facts in that part of the nation, writes us from Franklin, Macon co., N. C. under date of June 6th, as follows:

"Another cause of excitement in this county, is the movements of the Cherokee Indians. Those of them living in that part of the Nation immediately joining us, are said to be dissatisfied with the late treaty, are collected in companies consulting with one another, and have purchased all the powder they could purchase in the towns of the upper part of Georgia, and from the merchants of this and other places in this county. Flying reports are still stronger.

"The commanding officers of our militia are now making preparations for raising a company of Volunteers, to be in readiness on any emergency that might occur.

"My own opinion is, that there is no danger. The Indians are destitute of provisions, and I presume they want to kill game, which is the probable cause of their buying so much powder."

Since the receipt of this letter we have had some verbal accounts of a later date, in which confidence may be placed. The alarm was increasing in the counties of Macon and Haywood, and the movements of the Indians more suspicious. It was rumored that a delegation of Creeks had been among the Cherokees, and that some chiefs had accepted the war belts, and others without refusing, had requested time for deliberation. I was also reported that Ross had gone with 5 or 600 warriors to the assistance of the Creeks. These reports we are inclined to believe are untrue. At any rate we do not believe that the Cherokees, who have made farther advances towards civilization than any other of the numerous tribes within the limits of the U. States, and who have always lived on terms of amity with the citizens of North Carolina, will commit any depredations on our citizens, until they have fairly launched into a war with the Whites, if war with us they will. Our own opinion is, that there is serious danger, they will not peaceably submit to the provisions of the treaty; and although there are many exaggerated reports pervading the country, and much unnecessary alarm, we ought to be on our guard. It is always safest to err on the side of prudence.

THE CHEROKEES.

Dahlohnega, June 11.

It is true, the Cherokees are in a restless condition, but no more so than they have been since Georgia first extended her laws over them. And it is also true that very many of them are bitterly opposed to the Treaty. Yet the idea, that there will be extensive hostilities committed by these people upon our citizens, we consider wholly groundless and without reason. If any mischief is committed by them, it is our full conviction, it will be among themselves alone. The provisions of the late Treaty are so very liberal, that we cannot reasonably anticipate any more hostility from them for the next two years, than we have seen since our citizens first settled among them. When the time arrives for their removal, the Government may then have a difficulty of some kind or other with them. They have long since, even the most uncivilized among them, abandoned every thought of a war with the Government, and are now in a state of desperate alarm, and say the white people have become hostile towards them, and that they fear an exterminating war has been declared against them by the whites. And besides, they are as sensible of their weakness and entire destitution of every means necessary to carry on a warfare with the General Government, as the most intelligent white man in the country, and are as conscious that a step of the kind would lead to their entire destruction. Still we consider it prudent, for every County in the Cherokee country, to prepare itself for any and every emergency that might occur.—*Recorder.*

A Step of the Abolitionists.—A Convention of incendiaries recently assembled in Boston to meditate upon the destruction of the South. A Resolution was introduced declaring it expedient to admit *Negroes* into all schools and colleges, to graduate with the sons of white men! But it seems that even the negroes themselves have better sense, than seriously to contemplate such a revolting state of things as this; for a Rev. Mr. Pratt, a black man, but a member of the Convention, opposed the Resolution as highly inexpedient.

FROM THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH.

PROMISES OF JACKSONISM.

We call the attention of our readers to a few short extracts from a speech of Mr. Rives, made towards the close of the administration of Mr. Adams. They will see what Jacksonism was *then.* What it is now the columns of the Globe, and the speeches of Members of Congress, afford a specimen in bright contrast.

"But, sir, to return to the subject of our public expenditures, I would say to the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania that the true mode of testing the economy of our government, at any given period, is not to compare its expenses with those of a foreign government, but with *its own* at some antecedent period. Now, sir, if we do this, we shall find that during Mr. Jefferson's administration, in 1802, for example, the whole expenditure of the government, exclusive of the payments to the public debt, amounted to $3,737,079; while the same class of expenditures during the year 1826, according to the last Treasury report, amounted to $13,062,316. Here, then, we have an increase of expenditure equal to 350 per cent. in less than 25 years, which, after making every allowance for the growth of the country, and the expansion of its institutions, *does seem* to me to be disproportionate and extravagant."

This was Jacksonism in 1827. An expenditure of *thirteen* millions was *extravagant!* Well! what is it now? an expenditure of *eighteen* millions in one year—*twenty-three* millions in another—nineteen in another—is *economical* and *frugal*, and Jackson & Co. are lauded for the care they take of the people's money. And even the contemplated expenditure of some *forty* or *fifty* millions is pronounced to be very economical by those who started back at the *extravagance* of expending *thirteen* millions.

Again—

"Sir, I may have fears upon this subject, which firmer minds can and do repel; but it has long been my opinion that there is a decided tendency in our government to a dangerous and disproportionate accumulation of power in the Executive branch, and that *monarchy* is the euthanasia of our political system. Gentlemen who treat these fears as altogether visionary, and those especially, who, like the distinguished member from Pennsylvania, consider *patronage* a disadvantage rather than an aid to an administration, have not, I am persuaded, explored the full extent and range of this powerful engine, in the magnitude which it has, at present, attained."

Well! This was *Jackson Democracy* in 1827, what is it now? Look at the Globe! look at the *party* press! Look to the proceedings of Congress! We see there members openly declaring that they were elected to sustain the Executive. We see one member openly proclaiming that he glories in "wearing the collar" of the Executive. We see the Senate denounced because they did not on the last night of a session vote an enormous unusual appropriation on a secret intimation of the Executive. What has become of all their fears of a tendency to an accumulation of power in the Executive?—All gone! Laughed at as *aristocratical, as federal!* And if Mr. Rives or any other man of *the party*, or of any party, was to rise in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, and make such a speech as this of Mr. Rives, he would be denounced as a *federalist*, as an *aristocrat*—as an *anarchist*, wishing to overturn the Government.

Again:

"Many persons having hastily supposed that the patronage of the Executive consisted exclusively in appointments to office But an equally, if not more important branch of *patronage*, consists in the disposition of public moneys through the medium of contracts made under the direction of the Executive.

* * * * * *

"Believing this immense force of Executive patronage to be dangerous to the public liberty, and as the disbursements of public money must necessarily be made by the Executive branch of the Government, that every increase of expenditure tends directly to increase the influence of that Department, I am for embracing every fit occasion to reduce the public expenditure to the real demands of the public service. It is with reference to this great *political* object, that I attach so much importance to a *wise economy* in the administration of the public affairs."

What *factious* spirit utters these sentiments?—What *anarchist* dare breathe forth such slander against the Executive *prerogative* and power? Is it a Calhoun, or a Pickens, or a Wise? Oh, no! It is the *once orthodox* Mr. Rives—the now friend of the *Protest*, of the seizure of the public deposites—the friend of an economical expenditure of *forty* millions—the friend of the expunging resolutions, and the defender and asserter of Executive prerogative and power!

Prospects of Michigan.—The Michigan yesterday morning brought into this city the greatest load of passengers that was ever landed here—there being not less than 7 or 800 souls. We learn that at Buffalo the rush to get on board of her was so great, that the captain refused passages to many persons previous to the regular hour of leaving—there not being room to accommodate them.

All the boats that come in seem to be loaded down to the extent of their capacity. Within a week past, there have been landed on our wharves from steamboats and schooners at least 10,000 souls. This may seem to our eastern readers to be almost incredible, but we can assure them it is no exaggeration. At some of our hotels, and we have a great many, from 850 to 900 persons have taken breakfast in one morning."

Detroit Journal, 31st ult.

We notice that the celebrated "Mad Stone," as it is called, in Caroline County, Va., is to be offered for sale at Bowling Green. This stone we have frequently heard spoken of, and tradition and popular belief have invested it with the singular and wonderful supposed power of an antidote to the bite of rabid animals. It has, we believe, been frequently applied in cases of expected or confirmed hydrophobia, with what real success we do not know. It is very certain, however, that this "Mad Stone" has obtained great celebrity throughout Virginia and in other States. Probably the stone has some medicinal qualities, and it ought therefore to be examined by physicians.—*Alex. Gaz.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
Washington, June 17, 1836.

Dear Sir: The Senate has this day passed the bill for regulating the public Deposites, and for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States. The vote on the third and last reading was 38 in the affirmative, and only 6 in the negative; the same as who voted against the bill on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading two days ago, Messrs. Benton, Wright, Grundy, &c. From present and apparent indications, I have no doubt it will also pass the House of Representatives by a large majority.

We are amazed at the astonishing revolution which has taken place in the conduct of members of both Houses within a few weeks on the subject of the surplus revenue. A few weeks ago, the project of distribution by the Land bill was denounced by the party as a bribery scheme to corrupt the people with their own money, and a determination was manifested to squander it away in prodigal and extravagant expenditures, but within a few days, many of the party are co-operating with us, in cutting down and reducing these expenditures, particularly the enormous appropriations contained in the Fortification bill which passed the House to-day, with a reduction of more than half a million of dollars.

The party, seeing the certain retributive justice that awaited them, for their opposition to the measure of distribution which was called for by the people, and urged with a spirit which they dared not resist, have resorted to this mode of distribution, under the pretext of its being mere deposites with the States, or loans to be repaid to the General Government, when the same may be required by the United States; but there is not one of them who believes or intends, that the States shall ever be called on to refund the money

Mr. Benton and some of the leading members of the Administration party in both Houses, who are known to be in the confidence of the Executive, are still violently opposed to this measure, which induces strong suspicions that the President may veto the bill if passed by the House. I heard a good and faithful Van Buren man say this evening, that there would not be fifty votes against the bill in the House of Representatives. It is thought Mr. V. B. will play non-committal a while on this measure.

It is believed the party are about to shake off Thomas H. Benton, and commit their destinies into better hands.

4th of July.—We learn that Samuel R. Blake, Esq. has been selected to deliver the Oration in this town on the approaching Anniversary, and Col. James H. Hooper to read the Declaration of Independence.

We are requested to announce David McNeill, Esq. as a candidate to represent the County of Cumberland in the Senate of the next Legislature.

The Creek War.—A friend writes us from Columbus, that a report was in town that the Alabama troops had a fight with the Indians on Thursday last, the 16th inst. and had defeated them.

It is a melancholy indication, that no movement of any considerable body has yet been made from Columbus, where several thousand troops have been assembled for several days, or even weeks. It is to be feared that another Seminole failure will be the result, if there is much longer delay.

The Cherokees.—It will be seen by the article extracted from the Rutherford Gazette, that much alarm exists within the bounds of our own State, in consequence of the hostile movements of that portion of the Cherokees situated within our limits. We hope it will turn out to be an unnecessary alarm. The reports of hostilities among the Georgia Cherokees have been in a great measure contradicted. We await the result with great anxiety—not without fear. It is well known that the tribe are extremely, and probably unanimously, averse to a removal; and we fear that whenever the period approaches for executing the late Treaty in that particular, it will be the signal for hostilities.

Rail Road.—A public meeting is called in Salisbury for the 4th of July next, "to consult and agree upon the proper measures for connecting Salisbury, by means of a Rail Road, with some important market." We hope our friends in Salisbury will not overlook Fayetteville in fixing upon their plan. There is much reason to hope for the infusion of a new spirit into our citizens, upon this subject; and though we are unwilling to *say* much about it, yet we have *no doubt* that Fayetteville will be ready to co-operate with Salisbury and the West, whenever they shall have perfected any plan leading to the more intimate connection of the two towns.

Judicial Dignity.—Party Judges.—The letter of Judge Gaston, published in our last, has been justly admired, as laying down the course which a Judge ought to adopt, to secure the respect of those whose interests are committed to his decision. It is not only necessary that a Judge should be free from a political bias, in the many cases in which controversies grow out of politics, but that he should likewise be free from the *suspicion* of such a bias. That suspicion will scarcely ever attach to one who holds himself aloof from parties; who does not participate actively in their struggles; and it will *always* attach to one who does mingle in the strife. A suspected Judiciary is little better than none at all. How essential is it, therefore, to all the ends of public justice, to the peace of society, to the very existence of government, that the Judicial officers should not be brawling politicians, interfering in the politics of the country.

We feared, when the last Legislature elected two very ordinary men as Judges, purely on party grounds, that they would go far to destroy the respectability of the office. And so it has resulted. One of these new Judges has condescended to become the prime mover, the orator, and the delegate of a village political meeting. We allude to Judge Dick. At a Van Buren meeting in Greensborough, it was on Judge Dick's motion that the meeting was organized; Judge Dick made the only speech delivered on the occasion; Judge Dick drew up the resolutions; and finally, Judge Dick was appointed a Delegate to the District Convention to nominate an Elector.

Contrast this with Judge Gaston's conduct; contrast it with Judge Marshall's conduct—both these refused to attend even a convivial meeting, when the object was to pay respect to an individual who was before the people for a high public station; even though that individual was a political and personal friend. This is the way to maintain the public confidence in the Judiciary; whilst Judge Dick's course will speedily bring it into contempt.

Van Buren at home.—A great State Convention was recently held at Utica, New York, by which General Harrison was unanimously nominated for President, and Francis Granger for Vice President and an Electoral Ticket formed. Jesse Buel, the distinguished farmer, was nominated for Governor and Dr. G. H. Barstow for Lieut. Governor. This is a highly popular ticket, and there is a great probability that it will prevail next Fall. It will be seen that the large city of Rochester has elected the Harrison Ticket after a strong contest with the Van Burenites; and the city of New York also, at the late election, returned 16 Councilmen of each party. This indicates a want of confidence in Van Buren *at home*, which contrasts strongly with the case of Judge White in *his* State. There, during the past winter, Judge White was *unanimously* re-elected Senator to Congress, notwithstanding there were a few Van Buren men in the Legislature. These, however, did not dare to vote against the Judge, well knowing that if they did, their political destruction was sealed. The man must have the unbounded confidence of his people, whose political opponents do not dare to vote against him.

The Mountain District.—As Congress is to adjourn on the 4th of July, the Mountain District might have been represented in the House for forty-five days, even after allowing the utmost time claimed by the Van Buren party for holding the election, &c. The influence which a member from that District might have exercised over the proceedings of Congress may be inferred from the single fact, that the Land bill was lately laid on the table (tantamount to rejection,) by the casting vote of the Speaker. Had Mr. Graham been present, it would have met with a different fate.

The Knickerbocker.—We are indebted to the publishers for the May No. of this interesting Magazine. The articles are on various subjects, and detract nothing from the high character the work has already acquired.

"Columbian Repository."—We have received the first No of this paper, published at Chapel Hill, by Hugh McQueen, Esq. Its editorial columns are filled with great ability, as might have been expected from the character of the Editor. It takes a decided part in favor of Judge White.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reported to Congress, that the receipts into the Treasury during the month of March last, were,

From Customs,	- -	$1,924,427
From Sales of Lands,	-	1,997,253
		$3,921,628

And that the receipts during the month of April were,

From Customs,	- -	$1,238,800
From Lands,	- -	1,617,860
		$2,856,660

Should the revenue for the whole year be in the same proportion as for the above two months, it will reach the enormous sum of $40,000,000. And this besides the large surplus already on hand.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has passed the important bill to regulate the deposites, and to loan the surplus money to the States, by a vote of 40 to 6. This is so large a majority, that a strong hope is entertained that this great measure has found favor with the Administration party, and that it will be taken up and passed by the House of Representatives. We have no objection to the mode; since it embraces the substance, we care not for the shadow. Congress may call it a loan, a gratuity, or a payment of a just debt,—we care not. The object is as effectually attained under one name as another. The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Buchanan of Penn, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Geo., Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, White—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Cuthbert, Grundy, Walker, Wright—6

[The six Senators who voted against the bill are all Van Buren men, including Mr. Wright, his confidential friend from New York.]

The bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union as States, have finally passed both Houses, and as the President is known to favor them, they are undoubtedly laws. So that there are now twenty-six States of the Union, just double the original number. Both Houses have adopted the resolution to adjourn on the 4th of July, which will make this the longest session ever held.

Several memorials have been presented to the Senate, from individuals, and a resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut, recommending an immediate acknowledgment of the Independence of Texas.

Texas.—Extract of a letter from a former resident of this town, dated

"FORT TRAVIS, GALVESTON ISLAND, }
Texas, May 27th, 1836. }

"In a letter written from the Mississippi, I informed you of my intention of coming to this place for the purpose of joining the Texians. I presume the report of the late gallant victory of the Texians, and capture of Santa Anna, is no longer a matter of doubt in the United States. I have not seen him myself, as he left a few days ago for Velasco, with the Cabinet. Gen Cos and a great number of officers are here. I see them almost every day. There are on the Island about 300 prisoners. Those that are able to work are employed in erecting fortifications. The poor devils don't like work much. They, however, appear to be well satisfied, as they get a plenty to eat. The Mexicans are decidedly the most miserable looking beings I have ever seen, and if Texas does not obtain her liberty and independence, it is our own fault, for such looking men as the Mexican soldiers are can never cope with Americans. The officers are, most of them, good looking and intelligent men, and very polite. They are all very peaceable, but still we keep a strong guard over them. As to the progress of the war, I can say nothing at present, as we are in total ignorance of the movements either of the enemy or of our army. We shall proceed to the interior of the country as soon as possible. We are commanded by Col Morgan, from N. Carolina originally; from what part I do not know. I believe this is all the information I can give you concerning this country, which will, no doubt, in the course of time be the greatest agricultural country in the world, and combines health with a most delightful climate. It is the country of my adoption, I will cling to her to the last."

A ridiculous story is going the rounds, of a pretended agreement between General Houston and Gen. Santa Anna, 5 or 6 years ago, to conquer Mexico and Texas. They are said to have met at Washington, and formed their plans, whilst Santa Anna was an exile from Mexico. His party suddenly obtained the ascendancy, and he returned to Mexico, and became President, leaving Houston to lament his disappointment, and to avenge it.

The Duel.—There are several versions of the affair that took place near Washington on Tuesday the 14th inst. between Mr. Bynum of this State, and Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, members of the House of Representatives. The quarrel occurred on the previous Friday morning, near the close of the 25 hours' sitting mentioned in our last, and consisted of mutual charges of ungentlemanly conduct.

The parties met near Washington, Mr. Bynum attended by Mr. Hannegan of Indiana and Mr. Sevier of Arkansas; and Mr. Jenifer by Mr. Pickens of S. C. and Mr. Peyton of Tenn. After the 3d fire, it is said that Bynum's pistol went off before the word was given, which was attributed to accident. After the 6th fire, it is said his pistol again went off before the word; when Peyton is said to have advanced towards him with a pistol, informing him that by the laws of honor his life was forfeited; that Jenifer interfered, and begged that Bynum might be allowed to load his pistol and have another fire. That a compromise was then proposed and agreed to, Bynum coming forward and expressing himself in a manner entirely satisfactory to Mr. Jenifer.

The whole affair has been the source of much amusement.

The Duel.—The Washingtonian, a daily paper lately established in "the Metropolis," conducted with much talent, and full of wit, frolic and fun, gives the following account of the duel between Mr. Bynum and Mr. Jenifer, both members of the present Congress. We doubt whether the annals of duelling present a similar case. "Six shots" and no damage done!! The gentlemen, who had recourse to this extreme remedy, for their wounded honor, must have exercised great magnanimity towards each other, or have been perfect tyros in the use of their weapons.

FROM THE WASHINGTONIAN OF JUNE 14.

This morning, Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Bynum, with their seconds, met near or on the lands of Col. Timothy Andrews, a few miles north of the city, at four o'clock; the preliminaries being soon arranged, six shots were exchanged.

On the last, or sixth fire, Mr. Bynum's pistol was discharged before the word was given to fire, when Col. Andrews, who had been sent for, interfered, and Mr. Bynum acknowledged to him, that his life was forfeited to Mr. Jenifer, who he declared was a brave, honorable, and high minded man. No blame is in the least degree attached to Mr. Bynum, by any gentleman on the ground, as the pistols were of the most delicate hair-trigger kind. Both gentlemen escaped without a wound.

The following resolution has been introduced in the Senate of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Penrose:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and Representatives requested to vote against any bill for investing the surplus revenue of the United States in stocks issued or authorised by the respective States, believing that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several states.

The True Issue.—The political canvass which is now going on, will determine questions vitally important to our destinies as Freemen. It will settle the questions,

Whether a President of the United States has the power to designate his successor?

Whether a band of Office holders, eating the bread of dependence, in subjection to the will of their leaders, can control the free expression of the people's will by Caucuses and Conventions.

Whether the power and patronage of the Executive Government, operating with the money of the people, can be employed to rule the people, first by corrupting them, and then by reducing them to a state of dependence.—*Raleigh Register.*

John Page has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Isaac Hill, and has taken his seat.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

Further particulars of the loss of the John Walker.—Since the publication of our extra of last week, the following facts connected with the loss and destruction of the Steamer John Walker, by the bursting of her boilers, have come to our knowledge. It appears from all the circumstances, that this unfortunate accident was the result of carelessness and neglect in not having sufficient water in the boilers. The boat left the wharf at 3 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of towing the brig Roque, then laying at anchor below the town; this had been the practice with all our steam boats after taking in freight, either before or after their departure for Fayetteville. Captain Dickson of the Walker, ran down alongside the brig; after lying there five minutes, he ascertained his impending danger from the roaring of the steam through the safety valve, the water then being below the lower guage cock; he called to the captain to make haste and weigh his anchor, that his boilers were in danger, and he could stand it no longer; scarcely had the words escaped his lips, when at the first move of the starting bar to put the engine in operation, the explosion took place, the body of Capt. Dickson was seen going over the top-sail-yard of the brig, and fell in the river, and was not found until Wednesday night, 16 miles below town, and was interred yesterday with military honors; he was a young man of promise and worth; his untimely and melancholy fate is mourned and lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. The Engineer Isaac Smith was thrown against the main-top-sail-yard, fell on the quarter deck, covered with the fragments of the boat, and though much mutilated, it is supposed will recover. The pilot Purdie Jacobs and fireman Damon were in the hold, and both killed, their bodies have been recovered. Prince Nichols the second pilot, standing at the helm was knocked down by a piece of one of the beams, severely wounded, but is recovering. The boat is the most perfect wreck we have ever witnessed, one of the boiler heads went through the starboard bow cutting its way through a part of each beam in its course; the starboard side, abreast the boilers, for three feet down, is blown completely off, carrying all the beams and deck with it; the starboard quarter is carried away; the quarter deck lifted up and landed on the timber heads; the most unaccountable damage, is a hole blown through the bottom between the forehatch and fore-castle. The boat and engine are entirely ruined and abandoned as a total loss. Some of the goods have been taken out, very much damaged, many of the packages have not been recovered, we understand there is some insurance on the goods which will of course be paid; no insurance on the boat. Loss including the uninsured goods, estimated from $15 to $18,000, which we regret to say, will fall upon our enterprising fellow-citizen, Doyle O'Hanlon.

General Assembly.—We learn that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church closed its session (at Pittsburg) on Friday last. Certain resolutions reported by a committee appointed last year, on the subject of Slavery, were indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 154 to 87. The resolutions were of a very moderate character, and their rejection evinces a disposition on the part of the Assembly to leave the subject exactly where they found it. This is as it should be.

The project of the High Church party for an ecclesiastical organization to carry on the work of foreign missions, was rejected by a vote of 110 to 106. The majority preferred the existing organization for this purpose, viz: the American Board of Missions at Boston, which unites, to a considerable extent, the sympathies and contributions of several religious denominations.

The reversal of the decision of the Philadelphia Synod, suspending from the exercise of his ministerial functions the Rev. Mr. Barnes of that city, on the ground of alleged errors in doctrine, we have already mentioned. A resolution condemning some of his sentiments as contained in his commentary on the Romans, was also rejected, by a vote of 109 to 124.

From these statements it appears that what is sometimes called the New School Party constituted a majority of the Assembly, though they used their power only by acting on the defensive.—*Journal of Com.*

The Hon. Arnold Naudain has, we regret to learn, resigned his seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, a trust which he has for several years discharged with laudable fidelity and the best repute.

The Legislature of Delaware is now in session, and it is presumed will immediately fill the vacancy.—*National Intelligencer.*

Two Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum in Taunton, Mass., have recently forbidden the marriage banns of a man and woman, on the ground that *the parties were not of sufficient ability to maintain themselves, and were not of competent ability to make a contract of marriage.* In giving this decision, the editor of a Boston paper remarks—"If the principle which appears in the above decision, should be generally recognised, it will prove an effectual check to the extension of *pauperism*, inasmuch as it will tend to prevent its being transmitted as an heirloom through succeeding generations."

Steam Marriages.—It may be proper to state that the proposed Preston and Glasgow Railway is to pass through Gretna Green. It will be easily possible to travel from London to the forge matrimonial and back again to London on the same day, and what is perhaps of still greater consequence in an elopement, the railroad trains cannot overtake each other, so that pursuit will be vain.

Death of a Veteran.—Died on the 30th instant, at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, John Henderson, a pensioner in that establishment. The noble old soldier completed his 106th year on the 5th day of last March. He was present at the battle of Culloden, the capture of Quebec, under Wolfe; of the Havana, under Pocock; at the battle of Bunker Hill; and numerous other engagements by sea and land.

New York, June 14.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Independence*, Nye, master, we have our London files to 23d ult., and are indebted to Capt. Nye for a Liverpool paper of the 24th.

The Spanish Ministers had all resigned, in consequence of the refusal of the Queen to accede to certain reforms. The intelligence which reached London on Saturday, 21st, is thus given in Bell's Weekly Messenger of next day:

"A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated the 19th inst., communicates the intelligence, that in consequence of the Queen's refusal that Generals Quesada, Espeleta, and San Roman, should be superseded in the command they hold in Madrid, all the ministers have resigned. The Queen has accepted their resignations, and on the 15th, intrusted M. Isturiz with the formation of a cabinet."

The agitation in England on the subject of the opposition by the Peers to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill was great.

The Irish bill had been so altered by the Lords, as no longer to be acceptable to the Commons.

Mr. O'Connell had been returned to Parliament from Kilkenney and immediately on taking his seat on the 20th, gave notice that on the 21st of June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to reform the House of Lords. Subsequently, just before the House rose, Mr. Grove Price gave notice, that whenever the motion for going into a Committee of Supply was made, he should move to remove Mr. O'Connell's notice from the Notice-book of the House, as adverse to the principles of the Constitution, derogatory to the dignity of Parliament, and an abuse of the privileges of the House of Commons.

Mr. O'Connell has commenced a series of letters to the *People of England*, to prove that a *reform in the House of Lords* is indispensable to a preservation of the Union with Ireland.

The Honorable Berkeley Craven, uncle to the present Earl Craven, committed suicide at his residence in Connaught Terrace. Mr. Craven was said to have lost 30,000*l.* on the race for the Derby Stakes; and returned from Epsom on Thursday night in a state of extreme agitation. He flung himself on his sofa, and refused to go to bed.—About six o'clock in the morning, one of the female servants, on going down to the parlour, found Mr. Craven lying on the floor, his head shattered, and a pistol near him.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, May 21.

Cotton—Some disposition was shown by the trade in the early part of the week to purchase more freely, and the full prices of the preceding Friday were maintained; there has since, however, been a limited inquiry and the market has closed at a decline of ⅛d per lb. in common American, and ¼ to ½d per lb. in common Brazil. Speculators have taken 150 American and 50 Pernambuco. The sales amount to 14,610 bales—120 Sea Island, 20 to 33d; 3190 Georgia bowed, 9¼ to 11½d; 2650 Mobile, Alabama, from 7¾ to 12d; 3660 N. Orleans, 9¾ to 12¾d.

COTTON MARKET—Monday, May 23d—There has been a fair demand for Cotton; sales on Saturday were 2500 bales, and to-day 3000.

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

An Affecting Incident.—A discourse was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the Pleasant st. Church, before the Society for the Relief of Aged Females, by the Rev. Mr. Stevens, of Boston. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of this town. The annual report of the Society was read, and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the society.

The discourse of Mr. Stevens was a production glowing with warm and elevated feeling, chaste and energetic in language, and fully sustained the reputation which had preceded him here.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Stevens said he would relate a part of the history of a family in Philadelphia, with which he was intimately acquainted. It consisted of the parents and four children. The husband was in an employment which enabled him to maintain his family comfortably, and lay by something as a provision for his old age.

In the midst of usefulness he was seized with a consumption, and during a protracted illness, the little estate which he had acquired was chiefly expended. After his death the mother tasked herself to support her little family. Night after night was she engaged in labouring with her needle for their support, the children sitting by her side endeavoring to comfort and encourage her. Her arduous exertion shortly brought on the same disease which had taken away her husband. The support of the family was thus entirely cut off. At this crisis, the oldest boy, then not over seven years of age, went from door to door, begging for some employment, to keep the family from starvation. Those upon whom he thus called were too busy to listen to the story of a child. Finally, by dint of perseverance he succeeded in obtaining a situation in the Globe Cotton Mill, in Philadelphia, receiving for services 75 cents per week. He succeeded in getting a younger brother into the same establishment, who was paid 50 cents per week. Their united wages—$1 25 per week—served to sustain the sick mother and the family. Things went on this way for some time—the mother was hastening to the end of her earthly career. None interested themselves in the fate of these obscure individuals. Their neighbors were a vicious, degraded people, as poor as themselves.

For a long period roasted potatoes were their only food—and the small pieces of wood which they could collect in the streets their only fuel.

Finally, a female who had been a bridesmaid to the mother, heard of her distresses and sought her out. Her assistance and personal services were freely given—but alas! it was now too late; she could but smooth the pillow of death. The mother was laid in her grave by the side of her husband, and the children were left orphans. The kind lady retained by, disposed of what little furniture was left, and obtained situations for the remnant of this afflicted family. Their prospects began to assume a brighter hue. At their meeting at the end of the year, they could say that the past year had been more prosperous than any before it. Finally, an opening was made for the older boy in the Christian ministry, and that boy, said Mr. Stevens, is *the individual who now addresses you.*

We have rarely witnessed a more powerful effect than the announcement of this fact produced. It was as though an electric shock had gone thro' the whole audience. So entirely unprepared were the assembly for such a termination, so completely had their sympathies been given to the sufferers, whom they had supposed were at that time many miles distant, that the declaration that one, who had passed through the scenes in which their feelings had been so strongly enlisted, stood before them, was unexpected and startling in the highest degree.

The bill which was ordered to a third reading in the Senate on Thursday, and was debated yesterday, and at a late hour passed by a majority so great as to leave no doubt that it will also pass the House of Representatives, is one of an importance and an interest which commend it to the attention of our readers in no ordinary degree. It combines the principle of regulating the deposites of the public money, and in some degree providing for its safe keeping, and that of depositing (or distributing) to the several States whatever surplus of public money may be on hand on the 1st day of January next, beyond the sum of five millions of dollars. It does not, however, propose any interference with the Land bill which had previously passed the Senate; and should that bill pass, would not, so far as regards the depositing of the surplus of the public money, take effect until the requisitions of the Land bill shall have been satisfied.—*National Intelligencer.*

Supreme Court.—J. A. D. McNeill, of Moore County, has been admitted to County Court practice.—*Raleigh Register.*

Extensive Navigation.—The raft mentioned in the following paragraph, which we copy from a Paris paper, might almost be allowed to take rank as second to our famous Red river raft, on which Capt. Shreve has been at work so long with "Uncle Sam's tooth-pullers."

"During the last week there was seen coming down the Rhine, from Andernach, one of those immense rafts lately found descending this river with emigrants. It appeared like an immense floating island, 900 feet long and 200 wide, bearing a village on its bosom, and yet guided by one steersman with as much security as an ordinary boat. The inhabitants of these rafts, that is, the crew and passengers, amount to between 800 and 1,000 persons. There are always cattle upon them, with slaughter-houses for the supply of this numerous family, and there are generally consumed in the voyage from Andernach to Dordrecht 50,000 lbs. of bread, 20,000 lbs. of meat, 15,000 lbs. of cheese, 1,500 lbs. of butter, and 700 tuns of beer."

Extract of a Letter.

Sumterville, June 12.—I have just returned from a visit to my plantations, after witnessing the damage or rather *destruction* done to my crops, by the excessive rains and freshet—my loss on the Wateree is *entire*, likewise that of my neighbors generally, and as far as I can learn, the whole distance to Camden. The loss sustained on the Congaree is not so great, although very serious, occasioned more by the continued and excessive rains, than from the freshet. I consider that with the most propitious season from this time forward, that it is utterly impossible that more than *half* crops can be made, both on high land and on swamp; and this I understand is not confined to this State only, but extends to Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, West, and the Potomac North, and this, added to the failure in the crop from Indian depredations, must and *will reduce* the crop several hundred thousand bales."—*Charleston Mercury.*

MOBILE, June 3.

"The crop of Cotton is now about in, and will not reach 240,000 bales, as I had anticipated. I am now satisfied the crop cannot reach my former estimate 1,330,000 bales. Our Cotton country has been deluged with rains and freshets, and many fine farms have been *ten feet* under water. It is now a conceded point, that *Florida* and the Creek country will not raise Cotton this year; and it may be that the Manchester spinners may not be successful in the same game this as last year. Our crops that are standing are very backward. Two blankets have been comfortable at night for two weeks past, and Cotton cannot grow in such weather. Our oldest settlers say such weather is unprecedented, and our crops are very backward, and an early frost would *cap the climax* of destruction."

MARRIED,

In this county, on Sunday the 12th instant, by John Shaw, Esq. Mr JOSEPH REARDON to Miss EFFIE McDANIEL.

Also, on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. John Purify, Mr. JOHN R. REID to Miss JANET ISABELLA ATKINS.

In Marlborough District, S. C. Mr. JAMES D. LILES, Merchant, of Tindalsville, Anson county, to Miss SUSAN DAVIS.

DIED,

In this county, on Thursday last, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. JOHN McCORMICK, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, who emigrated to this country in 1791.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 19, Steamer Clarendon, Capt. Rothwell, with tow boats Transport and Anna Pink, with Lime, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, and other Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c, for J. Huske & Son, Chas. T. Haigh, O. P. Stark, G. & L. Hurlbutt, J. Kyle, Nott & Starr, Thos. Cochran, D. A. Saltmarsh, C. P. Mallett, Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, Willkings & Belden, Curtis & Myrover, Dr. T. J. Jordan and W. S. Latta, of this place; and for G. S. McLean, B. Utley, McAdoo & Scott, W. Lindley & Brothers, E. Horne & Co., W. Underwood, J. Morrison, W. B. Cheek, Wheeler & Burns, W. Lindley & Co., Henry A. London, E. Hines & Co., Smith & Co., Clingman & Jarrott, Craig & Foster, and D. Grant, of the interior.

Also, on the 20th, steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods for Hall & Johnson, F. Lain, G. B. Atkins, David Shaw, J. G. & J. H. Cook, E. J. Hale, Jas. Martine, W. S. Latta; Stockton & Huggins, Roberts & Johnson, W. & J. Trice, E. McCollum, and Thomas & Lee, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 23.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	10¾ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton, new	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

DAVID SHAW,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash:

Fresh Currants,	Fresh Lemon Sirup,
Bunch Raisins,	Spanish Cigars,
Soft shell Almonds,	Common do.
Filberts and Palm Nuts,	Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,
Seidlitz Powders,	Madeira Wine,
Soda do.	Port do. &c &c.
Fresh Lime Juice,	

ICE and ICE CREAM,

For sale every day, except Sunday.

Fayetteville, June 23. 94-3w.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4 4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine. Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum.

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock,
FOR SALE.

60 SHARES of the New Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25. 90-

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. }
February 28, 1836. }

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836. 83 6m

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 1, 1836. 87-t10July

Shocco Springs.

HAVING applied to the celebrated Doctor MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry, &c., for an analysis of the Water of Shocco Springs, he has, after much care, sent me the following statement of its mineral qualities:

Carbonic acid or fixed air in a Pint of water	2 2 15
Oxygen gas,	12.105
Nitrogen gas,	3 23.8

It also holds in solution
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)
Carbonate of Lime; and
Sulphate of Lime.

It may therefore, be classed among the Acidulous and Saline Waters, and recommended as deobstruent and corroborant.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 13.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr. Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6 4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,

Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c, Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by
E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4. 83.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and several diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf.*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

Beware of a Swindler!

A MAN calling himself J. Williams, called at my Store, on the 31st of last month, and requested me to give him smaller money for a Twenty Dollar United States Bank Note, which bill I have since ascertained is a counterfeit; and I have no doubt that the person who passed it to me was apprised of its character. Williams is about 5 feet 8 inches high, not very spare, rather dark complexion, good colour in the face, about 40 years of age, was riding a large black Horse, (or Mare,) very fat, had on a green Overcoat; his other dress it is deemed unnecessary to describe, as he will probably change it. I have thought proper thus to notice this Swindler that others may be on their guard, as I have no doubt he is travelling through the country for the purpose of circulating counterfeit paper.

He said he was going to Fayetteville, where he perhaps may be at this time.

FURNAFOLD JERNIGAN.

Wayne County, 1st June, 1836. 92-3w

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

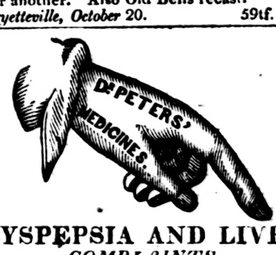
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which dossess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons &
GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

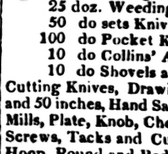
LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's course and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 4d and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, } *Petition for Partition.*
vs.
Zechariah Davis & others. }

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[86-3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*